

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN.
Barometer 29.78

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 31, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 75. 2 p.m. 75.
Humidity 97 93

July 31, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 79. 2 p.m. 79.
Humidity 91 94

2862 號九月六年寅甲

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1914.

五拜禮 號一拾壹月七年亥癸

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

THE WAR.

BRITISH POLITICS EASIER.

Premier's Plea for an Undivided Nation.

CONFERENCE OF PARTY LEADERS.

British Military Activity; Germany and the Russian Mobilisation.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 31.

In the House of Commons, the second reading of the Home Rule Amendment Bill was postponed. Mr. Asquith, explaining, said:—We meet to-day under conditions of gravity which are almost unparalleled in the experience of any one of us.

Issues of peace or war are hanging in the balance with a risk of catastrophe of which it is impossible to measure the dimensions or effects.

Consequently, it is vital for the whole world, that Great Britain, which has no interests of her own directly at stake, should present a united front (loud cheers) and be able to speak and act with the authority of an undivided nation.

If to-day we proceeded with the Amending Bill we should inevitably be involved in acute controversies concerning domestic differences. Such a use of our time at such a moment may have injurious and lasting effects on the international situation.

Mr. Bonar Law shares fully my views and we therefore propose to postpone the Amending Bill without prejudice to its future, hoping that the patriotism of all parties will contribute what lies in our power so as to, if not avert, at least circumscribe the calamities which are threatening the whole world.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey regretted that the situation was not less grave than it was yesterday.

Austria had begun war against Serbia, while Russia had partially mobilised. This up to the present had not led to any corresponding steps by the other Powers.

Great Britain continued to strive for European peace.

He was glad to say that up to the present there had been no difficulty in keeping in touch with the other powers, though it had not been possible for the Powers to join in the diplomatic action which he had proposed on Monday.

An urgent conference at Sir Edward Grey's residence has taken place between the party leaders in an endeavour to procure a settlement of the Irish question.

Artillery Duel at Smederevo.

Mobilisation is proceeding in fifty-two governments in Russia.

The Emperor Francis Josef is returning to Vienna.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that an artillery battle is reported to have begun near Smederevo, to the south of Belgrade.

Malta Partially Mobilises.

From Malta, Reuter's correspondent reports that the precautionary stage of mobilisation has been ordered.

The dockyard is most active, working all night. All leave has been cancelled.

The Bank Rate.

The Bank rate is now four per cent.

United.

There was not a murmur of dissent from Mr. Asquith's statement, and the Irish party appeared to support the Government as heartily as the Conservatives.

Consols closed at 99.1-2.

The French Bank rate is 4.1-2 per cent.

British Precautions.

Precautionary military and naval measures, including the protection of docks, etc., continue in the United Kingdom and the Dominions.

Anti-aircraft guns are mounted in the neighborhood of oil tanks.

Nearly the whole of the Mediterranean Fleet is now concentrated at Malta.

Special Reserve sections of the Territorials are assisting in the British precautionary military movements.

Bombardment of Belgrade.

Servian official advices show that the Austrians are bombarding Belgrade.

The lights in the Gulf of Finland are being extinguished at night, and navigation is prohibited.

Germany and Russia.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent says it is reported in diplomatic circles that Germany has asked Russia for an explanation of her mobilisation, and has requested a reply as speedily as possible.

Labour Support.

The Labourites in the House of Commons have passed a resolution of confidence in Sir Edward Grey.

THE WAR.

STILL GRAVE.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 31.

Reuter's correspondent at Vienna states that it is officially announced that Belgrade is in flames. An Austrian despatch says that consequent upon the renewal of machine gun fire at Belgrade at midnight, the Austrians monitors replied, bombarding the city.

A magazine exploded at one o'clock in the morning, and the Servians at dawn unsuccessfully tried to destroy a bridge. The despatch continues:—Our artillery demolished the Customs House, in reply to shots therefrom. Simultaneously fires broke out at different points.

The Attack on Belgrade.

Reuter's correspondent at Vienna states that it is officially announced that Belgrade is in flames. An Austrian despatch says that consequent upon the renewal of machine gun fire at Belgrade at midnight, the Austrians monitors replied, bombarding the city.

A message from Belgrade states it is rumoured that serious disturbances have broken out in New Serbia, consequent on the refusal of non-Servian elements to enter the Army.

Russia Determined.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the sailing of the First Fleet from Portland has created an immense impression, and this, coupled with Japan's assurances, has confirmed Russia's determination to stand to her guns.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Food Shipments to Mexico Invited.

Continued scarcity of food in Vera Cruz, Mexico, has led the Department of Commerce and Labour at Washington to extend the time in which foodstuffs consigned to that port from this country might enter free of duty. Albertus H. Baldwin, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, yesterday made this announcement in a telegram directed to Dr. W. P. Wilson, director of the Philadelphia Museum, as follows:

Exemption from duty on foodstuffs entering Vera Cruz is extended to cover vessels clearing from any port prior to the close of business on July 10.

BALDWIN, Chief, Bureau Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The unsettled conditions in Mexico have made American shippers timorous about sending goods into that country, according to Director Wilson, and when the American troops took possession of Vera Cruz, conditions in that city rapidly were approaching the famine stage.

The cheapest commodities had soared to fabulous prices; potatoes commanding from 60 to 70 cents a pound. The Navy Commissary Department came to the relief of the natives with supplies from the transports, and as much food as could be spared was distributed throughout the city. Officials at Washington were notified of the conditions, and the Department of Commerce and Labour immediately announced suspension of all duties on foodstuffs consigned to Vera Cruz with a view to encouraging dealers in this country to send goods to that point.

Within a few days this action had its result and provisions began to arrive at the port. The officers in charge saw that these goods were sold at prices as reasonable as were consistent with fair profits to dealers and the situation became less tense.

The supply of foodstuffs in Mexico is, however, still far below normal. Doctor Wilson will make an appeal to provision houses in this city to take advantage of the exemption.

The price levels will permit good profits on foodstuffs, Director Wilson said last night, and he will assist prospective shippers to take advantage of the present opportunity.

Negroes To Succeed Negroes. Washington, June 29.—President Wilson has promised to fill all positions under the Federal Government now held by negroes, with other negroes should changes be made. He told this to-day to Representative Smith, of Maryland, who called to urge the appointment of a white man as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

President Wilson told Mr. Smith that soon after his inauguration a delegation of negroes had urged him to adopt that plan and he had promised to do so.

Big Crops in Kansas. Topeka, Kas., June 29.—The Kansas wheat crop is 154,000,000 bushels, according to a report issued to-day by Mr. F. D. Coburn, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, showing the condition of winter wheat to be 93 per cent. of a full crop, based on an acreage of 8,873,000. The crop is 60,000,000 bushels greater than any previous Kansas crop.

The condition of corn is given at 93.8, or 8.2 better than a year ago. The acreage is 5,600,000. The report says Kansas has 1,470,000 acres of oats, with a condition of 87.1, or 37.8 points better than at this time in 1913.

The Zionist Movement. Rochester, June 29.—The formation of a society to raise a million dollars to help get the Jews back to Palestine was suggested to-day at the convention of the Federation of American Zionists in a letter from the Zionist Bureau of the Zion executive committee, signed by Dr. J. Ruppin, at Jaffa, in the Holy Land. The writer told of the Bureau's intention to establish new Jewish townships in Palestine. He wrote that Jewish immigration was constantly increasing, and that hundreds of Jewish labourers were employed.

Fire Refugees in Tents. Salem, Mass., July 2.—The 10,000 refugees who had been living under canvas since the destructive fire of June 25 suffered but little inconvenience from the heavy rain that fell through last night and to-day. The tents had been pitched on a hill, and the land drained quickly.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RACING.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 31.

The race for the Goodwood Cup resulted as follows:—

Son-in-Law (F. Bullock),

7st. 7lb. 1.

At Last (Rikaby), 9st. 2.

Florist (Clark), 9st. 3lb. 3.

Also ran:—China Cock

(Donoghue), 9st. 3lb.; St.

Guilherme (Cooper), 7st. 2lb.

The winner led throughout.

St. Guilherme was fourth. Won by

five lengths, a head separating

second and third.

Time:—4 min. 44.2-5 secs.

The betting was:—9 to 4 Son-

in-Law; 8 to 1 At Last; 100 to 30

Florist.

WHEAT IN CHINA.

The following particulars regarding the importation of flour into China are extracted from a report furnished to the Canadian Government by Dr. J. W. Ross, Trade Commissioner at Shanghai.

In the region north of the Yangtze, in the provinces of Kansu, Shensi, Shensi, Chihli, and Shantung, and in Manchuria, rice is not much cultivated, neither the soil, nor the climate being suited to its development. Although great quantities are brought into those districts from southern China, and even further south, yet for the common people it is too dear as an ordinary staple of diet. For many generations the great mass of the people had given up the use of rice except as a luxury, and thus wheat, millet, beans, and other cereals became the food of the common people.

It was only at the close of the last century that flour mills and milling machinery first appeared in the country, but like many other modern inventions which the Chinese have adopted, flour milling has caught on with amazing rapidity, and now there is the possibility that it may be overdone. There are 20 flour mills on the Sungari River, near Harbin, there are seven now running in Shanghai, and three others under construction which will be ready for operation within a few months. There are six or seven mills at Wushih, and five or six at Hankow, and single mills in other places in North China. At the present time the Shanghai mills are turning out 20,000 50-lb. bags of flour every day, and the Wushih mills probably about the same quantity. Practically all the flour goes to the northern ports of China, and very little has been sent to the south so far.

With the increase of mills to grind the wheat, and a steady and growing demand for flour, a yearly increase of acreage under wheat has followed as a natural sequence of events. In the absence of all statistics it is impossible to make any statement, even approximately, of the area devoted to the cultivation of wheat. It would appear that the present season's crop is unusually large. It is said that fields previously devoted to the cultivation of the poppy are now being employed in the growing of wheat. From this forward, the China wheat crop

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Mobilisation is proceeding in 52 Governments in Russia.

The Bank of England rate of discount is 4 per cent.

Servian official advices state that the Austrians are bombarding Belgrade.

Mr. Asquith says the issues of war and peace are hanging in the balance.

Son-in-Law won the Goodwood Cup from At Last, Florist being third.

Consols closed yesterday at 99.1-2; the French Bank rate is 4.1-2.

Nearly the whole of the Mediterranean Fleet is now concentrated at Malta.

It is stated at Malta that the precautionary stage of mobilisation has been ordered.

An artillery battle is reported to have begun to the south of Belgrade.

The Labourites in the House of Commons have passed a resolution of confidence in Sir Edward Grey.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

It is reported in diplomatic circles in Berlin that Germany has asked Russia for an explanation of her mobilisation.

Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, regretted that the situation was not less grave than the previous day.

The lights in the Gulf of Finland are being extinguished at night and navigation is prohibited.

Special Reserve sections of the Territorials are assisting in the British precautionary military movements.

Mr. Asquith made a speech of great importance in asking for the postponement of the Irish Amending Bill, which was agreed to.

An urgent conference of party leaders was held at Sir Edward Grey's residence in the endeavour to secure an Irish settlement.

NEWS.

Latest American news is published to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" will be found on page 2 and log book on page 6.

General news and some varying comments on the conditions in China appear on page 3.

An interview with Archbishop Harty of Manila appears on page 4.

Further gifts to the Flood Relief Bazaar are acknowledged with thanks.

The proceedings at the prize-distribution at Kowloon British School are reported in this issue.

A further report on West River conditions, by Mr. A. E. Wood, is published to-day.

An interesting special article on Hongkong lethargy will be found on page 4.

Articles on "Losses and Goodwill" and the Covent Garden deal will be found elsewhere.

The Langkat output yesterday was 283 tons; up to the 30th. it totalled 8,176 tons, an average of 272.63 tons per day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Monday August 3.

Flood Relief Society Bazaar Opens.

Tuesday August 4.

Sale of Crown Land, P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Saturday August 22.

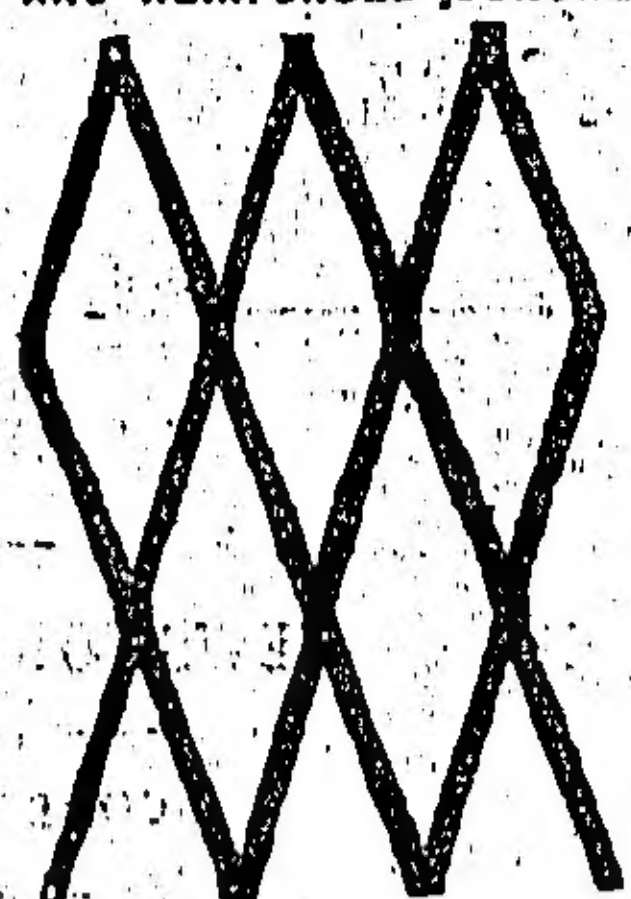
H.K. and Shanghai Banking Corporation Shareholders' Meeting, City Hall—noon.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

NOTICES

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Piracy Prevention.

The recommendations of the Anti-Piracy Committee which were laid before the Legislative Council by command of His Excellency the Governor yesterday are evidently the result of a thorough and expert consideration of the protection of shipping, and the Capt. Supt. of Police, and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak have acted wisely in availing themselves of the cooperation of Mr. G. W. Barton of the Douglas Laprak, s.s. Company and Captain W. B. Jeffcott of the s.s. Kinsman whose familiarity with the conditions under which coast and river steamers trade must have been of immense practical assistance in determining upon preventative measures which would not be so complicated as to prove cumbersome. The Committee has agreed upon the searching of all passengers, and the luggage they are allowed access to during the voyage, at the wharf before embarking, and, as an additional precaution, recommends that the crew also be searched, and that, if necessary, a further search of steamers when lying in the stream be effected.

China Mail.

The European Crisis.

Actual fighting does not appear to have taken place yet, though in yesterday's telegram it was stated that Austria had begun a blockade of the Montenegrin port of Antivari and to-day's telegrams mention the concentration of Serbian troops on her own frontiers. It is clear that little is required to let slip the dogs of war, and if once war is set in motion it is quite probable that the dreaded European upheaval will be inevitable. One of the latest telegrams to reach us says that the Powers are actively communicating with a view to averting the war beyond the area primarily concerned. That in itself is bad enough, but it is a consummation devoutly to be wished when one contemplates the awful havoc that will result if a widespread European war breaks out.

Since writing the above, telegrams have come to hand in which it is stated that the Austrians and Serbians are actively engaged in the vicinity of Belgrade and that German troops are moving in response to a Russian advance towards Wirballen.

Daily Press.

The Black Outlook.

The immediate outlook is as black as it can be. The fact that Mr. Asquith, who is usually an optimist, informed the House of Commons that the situation is one of extreme gravity, and that he could only usefully say that the Government was not relaxing its efforts to do everything in its power to circumscribe the area of possible conflict, is in short an intimation that only by a miracle can Russia, Germany, Italy, France and Great Britain escape being drawn into the war which Austria has now commenced against Serbia. The precautions which are being taken by all the Powers against such a dread eventuality add to the elements of the danger. But while the diplomats continue to discuss means of circumscribing the area of possible conflict, we may continue to hope that Russia will be over-awed by a consideration of the enormous gravity of the cat-astrophe in Europe which would inevitably follow upon her military intervention in the conflict.



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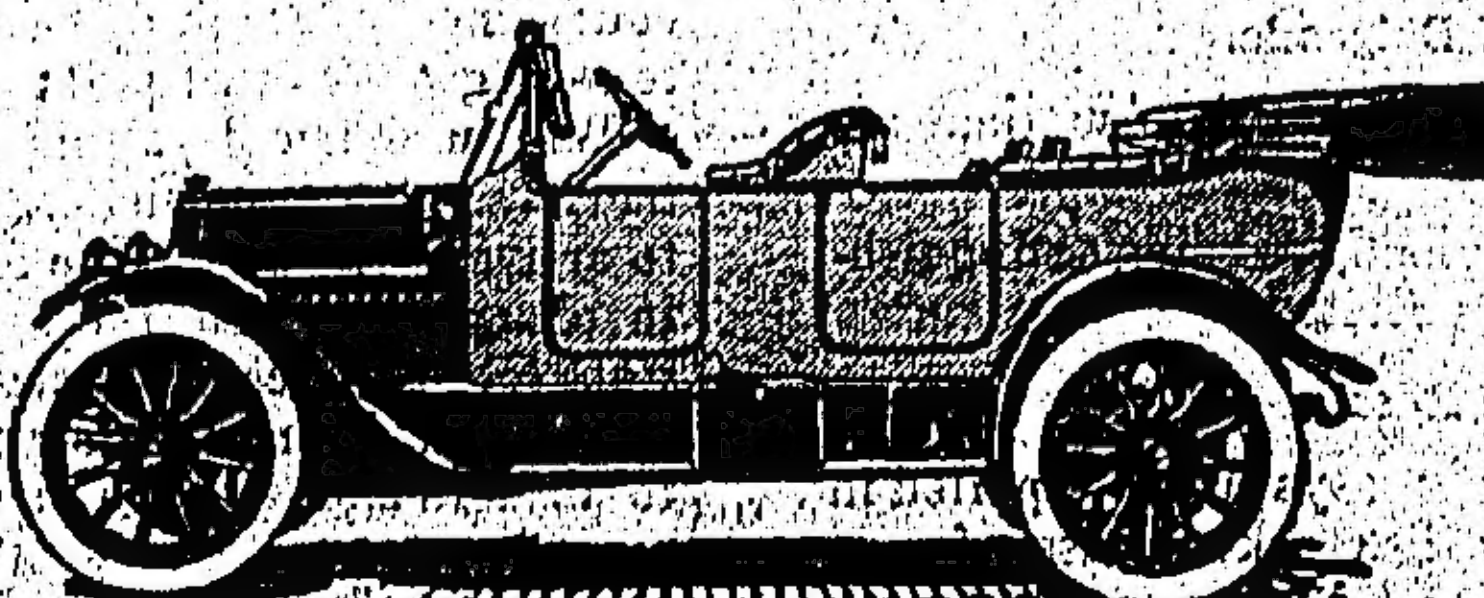
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GENERAL NEWS.

The Malay College, Kuala Kangsar.
Prize-giving day was held at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, last week, the Headmaster, Mr. Hargreaves, and Mrs. Hargreaves inviting a large number of guests who thoroughly enjoyed the occasion. The visitors, on arrival, were dressed in their picturesque Malay costumes. Mr. Hargreaves, in his opening speech, said how much he regretted that the Sultan of Perak was unable to be present, and that the British Resident, Mr. Oliver Marks, who had promised to come, was unfortunately prevented by illness. The term had been a very good one. The recent examination showed a result of 20 successful competitors out of a total of 22 entrants. The prizes were then distributed. Mr. Hargreaves, thanking the visitors for their presence, said how much Mr. Stuart would be missed at the school both by himself and the boys. He wished him every success in Kedah. The programme concluded by the boys giving three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves, the masters, the visitors, and the holidays; after which the visitors adjourned to the headmaster's bungalow for refreshments.—*Straits Times*.

Fighting in Hayti.
Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 29.—Fighting continued in the north of Hayti to-day when the Haytian Government troops commanded by President Orestes Seymour captured from the rebels the town of Grand Riviere and continued their march on Quatre Morin. Three attacks by rebels on Fort Liberté were repulsed by the Government troops in possession of that place. Gen. Dorcilien, one of the rebel leaders, was killed during a fight at Lesseaux Mont-Organise.

Huerta's Grim Remark.
Vera Cruz, July 1.—"Before I resign half the people of Mexico City will die with me," is the remark President Victoriano Huerta is credited with having made to friends on Monday afternoon, while sitting in a Mexico City cafe at tea. The party was discussing the efforts of the mediators at Niagara Falls to find a solution of the Mexican problem. Gen. Huerta was more grim and taciturn than usual, showing little of his accustomed jocularity.

Fish That Sing.
In Ceylon there is a shell-fish—a kind of mussel—which positively sings. In still weather, when the water has ebbed away from the mussel-beds for a few hours, these shell-fish can be heard producing a long, low fluting sound. How they do it no one knows, but they certainly make a quite distinct attempt at singing, and as they have no throats they must produce the sound by some manipulation of their double shells. The sound is low and not at all unpleasant, but rather sweet to the ear on a still summer's night.

Singapore Mortality Returns.
The mortality returns for Singapore for the week ended July 18 show 250 deaths, a ratio per mille of population of 30.48. There were seven deaths from cholera, none from bubonic plague or small pox; 27 from malarial fever and 18 from fever not specified. Convulsion caused 20 deaths, phthisis, 26, and pneumonia, 17. 189 Chinese, 36 Malays, 20 Indians and one Eurasian died.

The Rule of Three.
The "Rule of Three" is one of those mathematical difficulties which modern education does not seem to have in any way simplified. In a cityward bound car, says a writer in the *Glasgow News*, three small schoolboys were comparing results as to the home exercise for the day. "My answer," said one, "comes to four days." "I got eight days," said the second. "What do you get, Willie?" Willie was evidently surprised, unpleasantly surprised. He stared at his book for a moment with a puzzled frown. "Well, someone's made a mistake," he said at last. "I got the answer to come to sixteen and a half hours."

NOTICE
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TRUTH ABOUT CHINA.
Remarkable Conflict of Opinion.
What is the truth about the situation in China? The popular view certainly is that since Yuan Shih-kai assumed the full powers of President and suspended Parliament there has been a strong reaction towards the old methods, and that in consequence the New China party is in revolt, and a state approaching anarchy prevails in many parts of the country. By a curious coincidence a Standard representative had interviews on June 25 with two authorities of widely differing views. One is Dr. Morrison, "of Peking," now Political Adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic. The other is Mr. Ma Soo, formerly private secretary to the revolutionary leader of the New China party, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and now one of his agents in Europe.
The Revolutionary View.
Mr. Ma Soo, who is a young Chinese of almost European countenance, smartly dressed in London clothes, and speaking excellent English, said:—"There are thirty or forty members of the Chinese Republican Society in London, all men who fought in either the first or the second revolution. We meet every fortnight for the discussion of our plans. There is a similar branch of the society in Paris, another in Tokyo, where Dr. Sun Yat-sen is at present, and others in different parts. There is no secrecy about the movement, and just as, after twenty years of hard work for the regeneration of China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen succeeded in overthrowing the Manchu dynasty in 1911, so we shall succeed ultimately in deposing the reactionary Yuan Shih-kai."
Yuan's regime is absolutely reactionary. He has already re-established the old Confucian system of 'education,' which consists of learning to write an essay in Chinese characters, when the pupil's 'education' is considered to be complete. He has found poise for all the old mandarins, and pays them out of the money supplied to him by the foreign banks. He has appointed illiterate Governors in the provinces.
"All the Chinese students at foreign colleges are being withdrawn. Thirty of them from Canton and Honan have been recalled, and will probably be shot as revolutionaries when they get back to China. Two students of London University who were friends of mine have already met with that fate."
An Optimistic Outlook.
Dr. Morrison, on the other hand, declares that China is in a far more settled condition than it has been for years, and that Yuan Shih-kai is rapidly restoring order and establishing good government. "As for the state of mind of Sun Yat-sen's agents," he said, "their value may be judged when I tell you that they are simply a scattered remnant of a malcontent body, without funds, organisation, or influence. Sun Yat-sen and his few remaining followers are a spent force. When the second abortive revolt broke out Sun Yat-sen incontinently fled to Tokyo, and he has never had any influence in China since then. It is absurd to call Yuan Shih-kai reactionary. He has certainly restored some of the Manchu officials to their posts, but only the most enlightened and progressive of them. By far the greater part of the Peking officials consist of young and foreign-trained Chinese. On his own staff there are over a hundred officials who were trained in England, the United States, or Japan. On the Council of State are men who took a leading part in the revolution which overthrew the Manchu dynasty."
Yuan's Foreign Secretary has been Minister in Paris and Berlin. The Minister of Justice was trained in Japan. The Finance Minister was twelve years in the United States, knows England very well, and speaks perfect English. The Minister of Railways is a graduate of Yale University. There is a permanent official at the Foreign Office who is a graduate of Columbia University, and on the personal staff of the President is a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. Does this look like reaction?

"In point of fact," he concluded, "the old and the new in China are amalgamating much more easily and rapidly than could have been expected, the financial outlook is excellent, and the future progress and prosperity of the country seem to be assured under the rule of Yuan Shih-kai."
Arab Pearl Merchant's Failure.
Colonists, July 10.—The public examination of Khatik Abdul Rahman, the Arab pearl merchant, whose insolvency caused a panic in the Pearl Market, was commenced on Wednesday before the Chief Clerk of the Bombay Insolvency Court. The insolvent's schedule shows liabilities of over £29 lakhs, of which there are creditors for £16 lakhs secured. Taking into consideration the good and doubtful assets, there should be roughly a deficit of £5 lakhs. Examined by Counsel representing the opposing creditors, the insolvent stated that his failure was due to the demands of creditors. Although he lost pretty heavily on the race course, it had nothing to do with his failure. Beside this he lost £5,000 to £10,000 playing cards.

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cious adjunct to the Toilet.

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(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered
to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu,
Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or favour.

情和無并備真信事聞要訪探大正論言官宗報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

DEATH.

RAYNER.—July 6th, at Bishop's Hill, Ipswich, Frank S.
Rayner, formerly of the South China Morning Post, Hongkong,
aged 39 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1914.

ROADS, RENTS AND REVENUES.

Since the report of the Government's provisional approval of
the Wongneishong and Aberdeen building schemes, we have heard
little or nothing of the question of the extension of roads on the
south side of the island. In the meanwhile, considerable activity
is being shown by the Public Works Department in the construction
of roads in the New Territories around Fanling and in the Castle
Peak direction. This energy is, we feel sure, praiseworthy and
desirable, in that it will ultimately mean increased revenue to the
Railway, as well as the making of military and police duties more
certain and speedy. These communication roads will also provide
an increase in the scope of pleasurable motor traffic, and will
doubtless be much appreciated by the motoring section of our
community.

We wish, however, to draw the Government's attention to what
we believe to be a more pressing need, in the direction of road
extension on the island. Our opinion of the proposed building
scheme mentioned above is not entirely free from misgiving as to
the financial benefit which will accrue to the general public,
meaning by that term the mass of European residents, who
are admittedly harassed by the burden of rent at present imposed
upon them by none too considerate landlords. In other words, the
scheme, while it may prove of some benefit, does not cover the
whole necessities of the case. We therefore think that the time
has come when the Government should go a step further and carry
out a really comprehensive scheme of road extension with a view to
opening out sites on the south side of the island for independent
building by the general public. This proposal, if carried out in
such a way as to permit extended motor, or, better still, light rail-
way traffic, would probably bring revenue to the Treasury, by direct
methods, more quickly than any other means that could be
employed, and, indirectly, revenues from death duties, which would
increase largely because to thousands the Colony would become a
home and last resting-place, instead of being, as now, a place from
which to escape as soon as wear and tear begin to tell.

At the same time, such action would remove the fear, which is not
without good foundation, that the granting of large areas of land
to building syndicates will not remove, but only perpetuate, the
baneful results which arise from the activities of some of the larger
syndicates in the Colony.

Not only in public auctions of building sites of any extent are
large syndicates ever watchful that no possible rival shall arise to
threaten their dominion, but large areas of land, particularly in the
European district of the peninsula, are held by them in reserve,
tenantless, and so far as the Treasury is concerned, practically
revenueless, lest their use should decrease the profits on their owners'
existing tenements—profits reaching as much as 20 per cent. net in
the case of European flats recently rented. All this points to the
need of some such scheme as we now suggest. The question is of
vital importance to the general public, and there is a further
aspect of it to which we hope shortly to refer, on returning to a
consideration of the subject.

Lighting of Kowloon.

In looking over the report of
the Director of Public Works for
1913 we were interested in that
portion which refers to the light-
ing of Kowloon. Glancing over
it, we observed that the total
number of gas lamps in use at
the end of the year was 250, an
increase of one as compared with
the previous year, while the
number of electric lamps in use
was 43, or four more than was
the case in 1912. Anxious to get
at the details, we dived further
into the report and gathered that
the four additional electric lamps
were placed in Jordan Road,
while as regards gas illumination
five new lamps were added—two
in Austin Road, near Shanghai
Street, and one each in Pitt
Street, Shanghai Street and Lo
Lung Hang, Hungnam—three
were removed from the south
Praya on account of the area be-
ing occupied by the railway
terminus, as also was another
from the Police Pier.

More Lamps Needed.

This matter of the lighting of
Kowloon has often been mention-
ed in the Telegraph, and what
one cannot help noticing is that
in every case where new lamps
have been provided—goodness
knows they are few enough—it
has been quite off "the beaten
track." We could name suitable
spots for a couple of dozen more
lamps, in the main thoroughfares
of the peninsula, too. And they
are urgently needed. Kowloon
after dusk is one of the gloomiest
and most ill-lit spots to be found
anywhere. Some of the streets in
the European quarter have to
be content with one lamp spike;
others with none at all. And
when, may we ask, is some
modern method of lighting the
lamps to be tried? At present
a coolie goes round with a ladder
and a box of matches. We have
even seen him without the former
aid to his work, having to scale
the lamp-post as best he knows
how. What a picture for an up-
to-date settlement!

The Foreign Minister and the War.

Yesterday in this column we
remarked that Sir Edward Grey
had not yet made any pronoun-
cement on the subject of the im-
pending war. Strictly speaking,
neither has he done so now;
although, according to Reuter
this morning, he seems to have
ventured upon one or two minor
observations during yesterday's
brief discussion. What he said
does not perhaps amount to much;
and we still have to wait for his
promised statement on Monday.
But even the little that he has
committed himself to may be
said to carry some measure of
comfort with it. Britain, he
says, has continued to strive for
the peace of Europe; and he
added that hitherto there has been
no difficulty in keeping in touch
with the other Powers, even
though it has not been
possible for those Powers to
join in diplomatic action. Really
the one ray of light that shines
through the prevalent gloom is
Britain's determination, at all
hazards, to avert a general war.
Glasgow—With Care.

Commendation is due to the
Revenue Officer whose trust in
the integrity of fallen human
nature was so lamentably small
as to prompt him to inquire into
the mysteries of a wooden case
labelled "Glasgow," which a Manila
Chinese was good enough to
bring into the Colony yesterday.
"Glasgow" proved to be only a
euphemism for arms and ammu-
nition, and the ingenious purveyor
thereof was recommended by Mr.
Melbourne to make a trifling con-
tribution to the Hongkong ex-
chequer of five hundred dollars. It
will have been noted that the
fine was paid without a murmur,
and that the police
inspector who had charge of the
case told the magistrate that the
man "had quite a lot of money on
him." Just so. These gentry
usually have; and, as we pointed
out recently, in calculating their
gains on their gun-running trans-
actions, they make allowance for
an occasional fine. It is good
that such mischievous persons
should be made to pay through
the nose; but when is the local
Government going to empower
the magistrates to add imprison-
ment to the fine? It must not be
forgotten that six months "up
the hill" is six months lost from
(when even heavy fines are taken
into consideration) a highly
lucrative occupation—particularly
just now.

DAY BY DAY.

ONE GOOD, HEARTY LAUGH IS A
BOMBHELL EXPLODING IN THE
RIGHT PLACE. WHILE SLEEN AND
DISCONTENT ARE A GUN THAT
KICKS OVER THE MAN WHO
SHOOTS IT OFF.—Talmage.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 80;
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 72;
rain.

The Mails.
Australasian Mail.—Closes per a.s.
Aldenhain to-morrow at 10
a.m.
English Mail.—Closes per a.s.
Devanha to-morrow at 11
a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s.
Siberia to-morrow at 5 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph
published 35 columns of solid
reading matter. To-day there
will be 32 published.

To-morrow's Auction.

Mr. G. F. Lamert is selling
by auction at 11a, Caine Road,
to-morrow morning, a quantity of
boots, shoes, etc.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan
Mining Administration's mines
for the week ending July 18,
amounted to 57,123.84 tons and
the sales during the period to
38,948.32 tons.

Opium Divan.

As the result of a Police raid at
Tit Hong Lane, fifteen men were
charged with frequenting an
opium divan at the Police Court,
this morning. The hearer was
fined \$100 and the rest \$2 each.
Committed for Trial.

The greaser employed on the
s.s. Empress of Asia, who appear-
ed yesterday afternoon at the
Police Court charged with the
murder of another greaser, has
been committed for trial.

Stole the Railings.

A Chinese, charged with steal-
ing the railing from the front of
houses built at Sze View, was sent
to prison for three months by Mr.
Wood this morning. Four hours'
exposure in the stocks was also
ordered.

Silk Delivery.

The Yokohama Office of the
T.K.K. is in receipt of wireless
communication to the effect that
the silk despatched hence per s.s.
Nippon Maru on the 23rd June
was delivered in New York on the
28th instant.

Chinese Aviator.

Mr. M. H. Newman, manager
for the Chinese aviator, Tom D.
Gunn, has arrived in the Colony
from Manila. He informs us that
Gunn will not be able to make
flights in Hongkong, but hopes
to do so in the Straits.

The Siberian Route.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son
advise us that a telegram was
received from the head office in
London last night stating that
there is no interruption along the
Siberian route at present, but
that the European situation is
serious.

No Muzzles.

This morning, at the Police
Court, Mr. Bruce Shepherd was
charged with allowing his dog to
go abroad without having its
muzzle on. A fine of \$5 was
imposed. Another Peak resi-
dent, by the name of Bruken,
summoned for a similar offence,
was fined a like amount.

Our Weekly Photograph.

During the recent rains many
tons of earth suddenly collapsed
near the entrance to the Ladies'
Recreation Club, carrying away
the gate and gateposts and a large
portion of the path. Much dam-
age was also done to the croquet
lawn, which is situated immedi-
ately below. The photograph
to be attached to our weekly issue
on Saturday will show the extent
of the damage.

Death of Mr. F. S. Rayner.

News has been received in the
Colony of the death of Mr. Frank
S. Rayner, formerly of the South
China Morning Post, which occur-
ed, at the age of 39 years, at the
residence of his father, in Ipswich.
Mr. Rayner joined the Morning
Post when it started, and con-
tinued in its service until ill-
health intervened. He left for
home just over a year ago, in a
weak state of health. The de-
ceased married Miss Lenfesty, for-
merly of the Diocesan School, who,
with an only child, is at present
in England. Much sympathy is
felt for them in their bereavement.

ARCHBISHOP HARTY.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRIMATE OF MANILA.

"Science and the Philippines."

Before leaving Hongkong for
Manila, Archbishop Harty was
good enough to express his
views on one or two matters to
the Telegraph.
"In the first place, I'm not go-
ing to talk about politics," said
His Grace humorously. "They're
no business of mine, and, for my
own sake, as well as for the sake
of example to my clergy, I always
contrive to keep out of them. Our
business is to do the work of the
Church as well as we are able,
and to leave politics to those
whom they concern. Suppose we
talk about science as regards the
Philippines instead. Everyone
in Hongkong has some notion of
the wonderful work done in the
Islands by the Jesuit Fathers,
where scientific matters are
concerned. It is from them that
you get your
information about cyclones and
typhoons, and I dare say you are
aware that Father Algue, the
well-known astronomer, has al-
ready published a book on the
cyclones of the Philippines, which
is universally accepted as authori-
tative. Our American Govern-
ment thought so highly of the
work that, a year or so ago, the
Philippine Fathers of the Society
of Jesus were invited to write an
exhaustive account of the present
status of scientific knowledge in
the Islands. For over a year,
Fathers Algue and Olos have been
at Washington seeing the book—
two large volumes—through the
press.

"The first volume contains the
geographical description, the
ethnology, geology, botany and
zoology of the archipelago; and
the second deals with seismology
and climatology, together with
data for the study of the
terrestrial magnetism of the
Philippines, so you may see that
the book covers a big field
and is going to be a valuable con-
tribution to the world's scientific
literature, and one of which we
in Manila are justly proud.

"These are the things that
interest me more than politics."

But if the Archbishop's tastes
lie in the direction of tough study,
he is none the less practical and
long-headed when it comes to
dealing with parochial matters;
the surest proof of which is his
having been chosen, eleven years
ago, to preside over such a difficult
archdiocese as that of the
Philippines, containing well over
eight million Catholics. His Grace
was consecrated at Rome in the
year 1903. Prior to that, he had
been Rector of the immense parish
of St. Leo's, in the city of St.
Louis, for sixteen years.

"The Islands," he continued,
"are divided into one archiepiscop-
al, and eight episcopal sees,
and, with such a mixed people,
you may imagine we have our
hands very full. I'm not going
to praise the people unduly, but
neither will I hear a word against
them from anyone. I'm like the
old woman who had a child that
was red-headed and cross-eyed;
yet regarded it as the beauty of
the village—because it was hers.
The people of the Philippines
are mine, and I know their worth."

"As I have said something
about the Jesuits, I would also
like to put in a word as to the
work done by the priests of the Mis-
sionary order of St. Joseph, from
Mill Hill, London; not because I
wish to single out specially any
of my clergy, but because this
is an English mission, and yours is
an English paper. The patience
and self-denial of these men is
remarkable, and I may say that
nothing seems to deter them; no
obstacle seems big enough to keep
them from pressing forward their
work, and they have taken over
and made a success of missions
which had already been abandoned
as unworkable."

Speaking of Hongkong, the
Archbishop said: "This is my
fourth visit to this beautiful
Colony, and each time I am more
impressed with its possibilities as
well as with the constant improve-
ments which your Government is
carrying on. It is wonder-
ful how Hongkong continues to
be so very Eastern and yet so
very English at the same time. I

WAKE UP HONGKONG.

Public Lethargy and Official Carelessness.

(SPECIAL ARTICLE.)
Is there another place in the
world where the public would
complacently tolerate what it does
in Hongkong? Officials seem to
do very much as they please, and
how they please, and whether
things are well or ill done appears
to matter very little to the man
in the street. The Telegraph, to
be sure, has done much useful
public service in the way of ex-
posing official weaknesses, but
does the public support its efforts?
To take a case in point, it has
hammered, quite often, at the
Post Office for its habit of sending
letters to it which belong to
other people, presumably with
some success in its case, for no
note of complaint has appeared
for a week or two. But other
members of the community, other
businesses, suffer in quite the
same way. Do they complain
loudly and vigorously every
time, or do they merely
shrug their shoulders and
treat official waywardness as
something to be accepted without
protest, because there is nothing
else for it?

After all, if the public does not
kick, and kick hard, it has itself
to blame, in some measure, for
the fact that it is humbugged in
many ways by the curious ways
of officials. Only the other day,
for instance, someone wrote a
special article in the Telegraph in
which it was pointed out that our
traffic is very badly handled. Of
course it is; but do we ever hear
a general outcry on the matter?
All that is ever heard is some
bad language towards a ricksha
coolie because he is unable to
perform a miracle in the way of
passing clean through a tramcar,
a truck or two and some other
rickshas which are blocking the
street. That will never get
matters put right and, except the
public makes up its mind to
make a noise, matters never will
be put right.

Let us turn for a moment to
the Police Court, where things
are not always quite so well man-
aged as they might be. How
often do we find that charges have
to be withdrawn because they
are improperly framed? I do not
say that this happens every day
or every week, but it happens
quite often enough to deserve
notice in passing. Would it
happen as often if the matter
were publicly taken notice of and
discussed? In the same way, it
is quite a regular thing for the
wrong section to be quoted in a
charge and a charge to be amend-
ed in order that the right section
shall be given. There is no ex-
cuse for mistakes of that kind
occurring regularly. Somewhere
or other there is carelessness or
inattention shown, and my point
is that it would promptly be
rooted out if the public insisted
that things should be done in
the right way. It is true, as
you remarked in a leader
note the other day, that it
is difficult to get the rate-
payers in this Colony to take an
interest in passing affairs of the
Colony. They would, I suppose,
say that Police Court procedure,
for instance, is none of their
business. It ought to be; all
public affairs ought to be, and it
can do no harm to try and waken
them up, anyhow. Is there anyone
bold enough to call a meeting at
which certain matters might be
discussed and, perhaps, a
committee formed? That would
be a start.

have been in England on various
occasions; I like the life there and
wish I could see more of it."

In conclusion, His Grace spoke
very strongly on the subject of the
Press and its duty to the com-
munity.

"The Press should encourage
people to think," he said.
"Superstition is the curse of the
age; men will do anything in
order to avoid using the thinking
faculty which God has given them.
I will only add that His Holiness
the Pope thinks so highly of the
functions of the Press that he
once remarked to me, 'If St. Paul
were on the earth now, he would
be a newspaper man.' And I
believe the Pope was right."

FLOOD RELIEF.

Bazaar Gifts: Tung Wa Fund.

We have received a further list
of gifts and services in aid of the
Flood Relief Bazaar, which is to
open on Monday next. The
donors include Messrs. A. B.
Moulder and Co., the King Ed-
ward Dispensary, Messrs. W.
Meyerink and Co., the General
Electric Company of China, Ltd.,
Messrs. S. D. Setna and Co.,
Messrs. Siemens China Electrical
Engineering Co., Messrs. W. G.
Jack and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Lex-
ley and Co., the Asiatic Petroleum
Co., Messrs. Robert Dallas and
Co., Messrs. J. D. Hutchison and
Co., and the orphans of the
Italian Convent. All these and
other gifts the Committee acknow-
ledges with thanks.

A further list also reaches us
of donations to the Tung Wa
Hospital Relief Fund, which in-
cludes a sum of \$3,000 from the
Kwong Shiu Society, Kuala Lum-
pur, and \$313.19 from the Chinese
merchants at Chamalpo. The
Fund now totals \$131,603.48.

LOSSES AND GOODWILL

Questions of Legality and Expediency.

A correspondent of the
Accountant has put an interesting
query to the editor of that journal
on the question of capitalised
losses and their transfer to a good-
will account in certain circum-
stances, which he sets out. "The
case is one of a cinematograph
company which has built its own
theatre, and for two years after it
started—presumably after it went
to allotment—made a loss, but
which in the year recently com-
pleted, the third year, made a
profit. The management has paid,
or proposes to pay, a dividend out
of the net earnings, transferring
the existing debit to profit and
loss to a goodwill account."

It goes without saying, remarks
the Accountant, that such a pro-
cedure is indubitably legal and
that there are countless
precedents. It is actually a matter
of expediency, and scarcely comes
definitely into one of sound or
unsound accountancy. That is,
on the facts recited, which include
no details, it rests with the
directors of the company to do
that which appears to them
desirable and in the interests
of the shareholders. As to
whether it is a sound policy
depends upon the particular
circumstances of the business.
Principally it depends upon what
were the reasons for the losses
incurred during the two first
years. If, for example, the theatre
was not ready for use as soon as
had been expected, or if, owing
to managerial mistakes of a tech-
nical character, the proceeds of
the business were very inadequate
during the period of loss, but
have greatly improved, owing to
the provision of a more attractive
entertainment, then it may be
fairly assumed that the prospects
of the concern are good, and it
is quite reasonable that the debit
incurred during those two years
should be passed to goodwill,
and become a section of the
capital. There must be thousands
of capital accounts of quite
prosperous concerns which have
been augmented for similar
reasons.

But the circumstances may be
altogether different. The losses
may have been mainly due to
competition, and the profits to
the absence of it, or mainly so.
Or the profit of the third year
may be traceable to some quite
fortuitous condition not of a
permanent character. It is clear,
therefore, that it is entirely a
matter for the proprietors them-
selves to decide. This being so,
the only excuse for adverse
comment on the part of an
auditor presented with such a
balance-sheet would be in the
event of the accounts not clearly
showing the facts, particularly if
they were so arranged as to
exhibit a too roseate view of the
prospects of the business. In a
case of this kind it is the duty of
the management to present the
whole financial facts without qual-
ification, although the owners
were a private one, and the
holders

KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES

His Excellency, on an English Boy's Duty.

It was prize-giving day at the Kowloon British School to-day, the event being marked by the presence of His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry M.Y. K.O.M.G.) who kindly attended to distribute the awards.

The school was nicely decorated and the children looked very happy and bright. Among those present were Captain Allison, A.D.C. to His Excellency, Mr. T. K. Dealey (Director of Education), Mr. Hamilton (Head Master), Captain and Mrs. Lukhmanoff, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Shires, Mrs. Blair and Mrs. Stevens.

Headmaster's Report.
The report of the Headmaster (Mr. A. Hamilton) was as follows:—I have much pleasure in presenting the annual report of this school for the year ending July 31, 1914. During the year many changes have taken place in the staff. Mrs. Main, who had been connected with this school for nearly ten years, left in December to take up the appointment as Headmistress of the new Government school at the Peak. On resuming after Christmas, Miss Violet Knight commenced her duties as a Student Teacher. Miss Robson left for home on March 18 and Miss Neave on April 1. Miss Amy Dryer and Miss Bertha Robertson are acting for them. Another assistant mistress is expected from home before we reopen.

Our average attendance for the year is 65, an increase of 3 on last year. Twenty-seven children left during the year, while 29 were admitted. Of those that left, 11 went to England, while 7 got situations in the Colony. In the upper school, the attendance has been excellent, but in the lower school the younger children are not as regular; 4 children made complete attendances.

In the examination just finished the results are satisfactory and show a slight improvement all round.

I should like here to refer to the children of other than British nationality that attend this school. These children, 18 in all, are undoubtedly at a disadvantage when studying with British boys and girls in a British school, but it is to their credit that they do so well. Among the prize-winners we have 4 Germans, 2 Danes, and 1 Russian.

The Inspector of Schools, Mr. G. P. de Marten, visited us in December and examined the various classes, chiefly in French and History. He made one or two recommendations which have been carried out.

When the rules of the school forbade boys over 12 years of age from attending, the present building was quite adequate, but now that the age limit has been removed it has been decided to make an extension, which I understand will be started soon.

The health of the school has been exceptionally good. There have been no cases of serious illness, but the medical officer, in his report, refers to the bad condition of many of the children's teeth and tonsils. The parents of these children were notified accordingly.

Very little has been done in the way of athletics. Towards the end of the year we were granted the use of the football ground on King's Park three times a week. This has been taken full advantage of by the boys, who are quite enthusiastic about both football and cricket. I should like to encourage sport among the girls. At the beginning of the year we had a playground made behind the school and next term it is my intention to introduce tennis, and, perhaps, hockey for the girls.

Most of the boys in the upper school are members of the Hongkong Volunteer Cadet Corps, a movement in which they are keenly interested. At the Annual Camp, held from the 2nd to the 10th January, our boys were able to attend all the time, as this date coincided with the Christmas holidays.

Our thanks are due to the Rev. Mr. Pope, of St. Andrew's Church, who still continues to take the

SPECIAL CABLE.

(Special Pacific Service to the "Telegraph"—Router.)

SHANGHAI BANK VENTURE.

HONGKONG ORDINANCES CONDEMNED.

Shanghai, Received July 30. Baron de Macar, the promoter of the British and Belgian Bank, has been sentenced by the Belgian Court to six months' imprisonment for obtaining money under false pretences and six months for abuse of confidence, a fine of 3,000 francs and deprivation of civil and political rights for ten years.

After reading the judgment in French, Mr. Houyet, Acting Consul General for Belgium, said as the British and Belgian Bank was a Hongkong Company, he thought fit to add some comment in English. "Firstly," he said, "it may seem to hurt the sense of justice that you cannot be prosecuted for conspiracy to defraud, but the Belgian Penal Code cannot be blamed for that."

The Consul then dwelt on the efficacy of the Belgian commercial law to prevent fraud, of which Macar had experience, as last year he tried both in Shanghai and at Hankow to start a Belgian Company to take over the Hongkong Company; and he continued: "For these reasons you may bless the Hongkong Ordinances for the fine opportunities they afforded your activities, for the jolly good time they gave you in Shanghai, and for the regrettable escape from responsibility you enjoy now in the matter of conspiracy to defraud."

elder girls in Scripture once a week.

I also take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Mrs. Stark and the other members of the staff for the able assistance they have given me during the year.

Prize List.

The prize-winners were as follows:—

James Johnstone, mathematics, and drawing; John Rasmussen, general excellence; Victor Ramsay, general excellence; Lancelot Purves, general excellence; Gordon Meadows, general excellence; Alan Johnstone, attendance (complete); William Gerard, form prize; Lizzie Clark, form prize; Jessie Jack, general improvement; Clara Frost, form prize; Millie Kinross, drawing; Edna Knight, Hygiene; Dagmar Goswisch, history; Mile Goswisch, general excellence; Maggie Ramsay, form prize; Zenia Lukhmanoff, French; Mary Hyde, general improvement; Bertie Rasmussen, arithmetic; Walter Blair, form prize; Kathie Russell, drawing; Dina Goswisch, general improvement; Stephen Sidford, reading; Jasper Claxton, oral composition; Herbert Duncan, arithmetic; Audrey Stevens, general improvement; Bertha Tarrant, writing; Terry West, arithmetic; William Tillery, writing; Winnie Newman, behaviour; Mona Newman, general improvement; Loluh Hunt, general knowledge; Naomi Joseph, reading; Bessie Blair, scripture; Donald Stevens, kindergarten; Karl Messner, general improvement; Eric Railton, general improvement.

Attendance Prizes.—Clara Frost, perfect attendance; Maggie Ramsay, perfect attendance; David Harvey, perfect attendance;

His Excellency's Speech.

His Excellency said it was a great pleasure to come into that school to-day out of the wet and the gloominess of the sky, for that room was filled with so many bright children, and he was particularly pleased at the pretty singing with which he was welcomed. They sang very well and very tunefully—he congratulated them on their performance. He would like to say to the parents that he thought they had quite a particularly creditable gathering of children at that school, and if he might use a sporting expression he might say they were "a very nice clean, good-looking lot." We Englishmen, Europeans generally, and Americans in this Colony, took a particular interest in that school, where the children who were European-raised or American-raised, and who might be our future citizens here, were brought out. There were many people who had visited the school and they had expressed their appreciation of the good tone that prevailed there, and there was nothing so valuable in a school as real good tone. He congratulated the Headmaster and the staff on that result, and he had no doubt that a good deal of it

was due to the many years of careful shepherding that the school had had at the hands of Mrs. Main—(Applause). She had, as they knew, devoted over ten years, he thought, to the care of that school and her handiwork showed excellent results. He wanted to mention the Rev. Mr. Pope also, who spent much time giving scripture education to the elder girls, and he had no doubt his efforts too had contributed to the result. He noticed that he had to give away four prizes for complete attendance, and he asked Mr. Hamilton whether each child would also get a prize, and he would also get a prize, and he understood that that would be the result, so he hoped the next time he came there, he should have not four complete attendances but one to each member of prizes, but one to each member of the school—(Applause). There was nothing to be gained in this life—no real success to be gained except by continual efforts; even the cleverest and most brilliant men had to work hard if they wanted to do any real good. Those children had not to think if they came there occasionally, or as often as they could, they were going to make a success of it—they would not do so, as those who stuck doggedly to it would beat them. He hoped they would bear that in mind; their days in youth were not many, and they should make the most use of them. That brought him to speak on another question—he was always speaking about it and he supposed it would be looked upon as one of his pet hobbies—and that was, the number of the boys who were members of the Hongkong Cadet Corps. He fully expected when he came there he was going to address a school which was principally composed of British children, and that every British boy belonged to the Cadet Corps, but he was sorry to say it was not so—there were some absentees. He also read that there was great interest taken in football, hockey and outdoor games, and he wanted to know why there was not such interest taken in Volunteer exercise. As he could not make all the boys in that school join the Volunteer Cadet Corps, he would suggest to the boys that they see to it that those who did not belong to the corps would quickly join. Boys had a way of effecting those results, peculiar to themselves, and he left it to them to carry it out in their fashion, just like when he was at school. The girls might lend a hand, too. There was nothing a boy disliked so much as to be ridiculed by a girl, and nothing a man disliked more than to be made a laughing stock by women. When he was a boy there was nothing annoyed him more than to be called a milkop by a girl—he did not know that

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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SOLE AGENTS.

BOXING.

Saturday's Event Postponed.

We are informed that, owing to circumstances over which Mr. F. E. Hall, the boxing promoter, has no control, he has had to postpone the boxing tournament fixed for Saturday evening.

he was called a milkop and if he was he did not know it. He did not know what girls would call boys that had not sufficient manliness to enable them to defend their fathers and mothers, families and their future wives, when they possessed them. But true girls had no use for such toys. They were what one might call milkops or what they might call sugar-mice or lollipops.

It might be in these days that they might use the expression of grown-ups and call them wasters and slackers. He did not care what they called them, but he really thought it would be a very good thing if they let boys know that if they were not manly boys they had no use for them at all, and that they looked down on them. They might be their relatives or brothers, but there was no more important duty for English boys than to learn how to defend their wives, children and country. He hoped that they would remember that, and that the next time he came to that school every single boy in the school would be a member of the Volunteer Cadet Corps. Now, there was one other point which he noticed in the report, and that was the health of the children. The health of the school, he was glad to see, on the whole, was very good. He was told, however, that the teeth of the children did not altogether come up to what might be expected. This was a bad place for teeth, as they all knew who had lived in it for some time; but he suggested himself that they should do what he used to do when he was bringing up a family, and that was to put a little lime in the water. He hoped they would pay attention to the matter and not ignore the advice of the Medical Inspector who spent some time there in respect to the children. His Excellency then wished the children a happy holiday, and reiterated the hope that when he came there again next year he would have to present every one in the school with a prize for complete attendance.

Master Gordon Meadows was loudly applauded for his meritorious recitation from "The Lady of the Lake."

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

The Langkat output for June was 8,863 tons and the average daily output was 288.76 tons:—

1st July...	263 tons
2nd "	264 "
3rd "	249 "
4th "	220 "
5th "	219 "
6th "	228 "
7th "	268 "
8th "	244 "
9th "	218 "
10th "	208 "
11th "	181 "
12th "	201 "
13th "	297 "
14th "	283 "
15th "	187 "
16th "	218 "
17th "	223 "
18th "	294 "
19th "	383 "
20th "	385 "
21st "	358 "
22nd "	348 "
23rd "	316 "
24th "	323 "
25th "	320 "
26th "	309 "
27th "	278 "
28th "	282 "
29th "	373 "
30th "	283 "

Total to date 8,176

Daily average 272.53

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PEAK CLUB.

Weather permitting, the Band will play in the grounds as usual to-morrow night (Saturday, 1st August).

If wet, the Band will play a selection of Dance Music in the Ball Room.

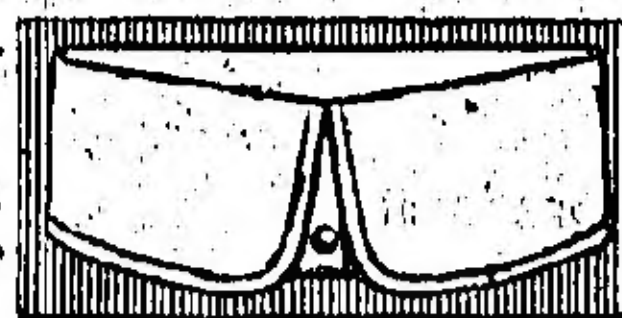
ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1914.

Summit 40

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FROM MORN TILL NIGHT.



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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 1st Aug. at 2 p.m.
TIENSIN via Swatow		
W'wei & C'ou	Chipshing	Sun., 2nd Aug. at daylight
SHANGHAI	Esang	Tues., 4th Aug. at noon
MANILA	Wingsang	Fri., 7th Aug. at noon
Y'hai, Kobe & Moji	Yuensang	Sat., 8th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Y'hai, Kobe & Moji	Yatshing	Wed., 12th Aug. at noon
Y'hai, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	Sat., 15th Aug. at daylight

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Lalsang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat" and "Sulsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

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LONDON & ANTWERP	Carnarvonshire	31st Aug.
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TORIA V'VER S'TLE	Den of Ailie	10th Aug.
TACOMA & P'LAND		
V'TORIA V'VER S'TLE	Merionethshire	8th Sept.
TACOMA & P'LAND		
V'TORIA V'VER S'TLE	Cardiganshire	30th Sept.
TACOMA & P'LAND		

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Marseilles, Rotterdam etc.	Stonor	B. & S.	1, Aug.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Dovanha	P. & O.	1, Aug.
London, Amsterdam & Antwerp	Emmaeus	B. & S.	3, Aug.
T'ie, Fiume V'oa, via S'pore etc.	Silesia	S. W. Co.	5, Aug.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Syria	P. & O.	5, Aug.
N'les, G'oa, A'ra, L'bon S'lon, etc.	P.E. Friedrich	M. & Co.	5, Aug.
Genoa, Dunkirk & Hamburg	Friska	H. A. L.	7, Aug.
Havre B'mon & Hamburg &c.	M'komannia	H. A. L.	11, Aug.
Marseilles via Ports	Amazona	M. M. Co.	11, Aug.
M'les, R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp	O.D.' Ahlers	H. A. L.	22, Aug.
Havre, Emden & H'burg	Ser' jambia	H. A. L.	25, Aug.
London & Antwerp	Car's hire	J. M. Co.	31, Aug.
H'ra, H'burg, A'werp &c.	Dortmund	H. A. L.	1, Sept.
Genoa, Havre & H'burg	Holstia	H. A. L.	1, Sept.
Hamburg & Antwerp &c.	Saxonia	H. A. L.	12, Sept.
Havre, Bremen & H'burg &c.	Scandia	H. A. L.	21, Sept.
R'dam, H'burg & Antwerp &c.	Sachsen	H. A. L.	30, Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, V'vor, S'tle & P. (Or.)	Andalusin	H. A. L.	2, Aug.
San Francisco, via Keelung,	Siberia	P. M. Co.	2, Aug.
Shanghai and Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	4, Aug.
San Francisco, via Shanghai,	Royal	A. K. & Co.	5, Aug.
M'ia, Japan and Honolulu	Teucer	B. & S.	5, Aug.
Boston and New York via Ports	E. of Asia	C. P. R.	5, Aug.
and Suez Canal.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	6, Aug.
Vanconver via S'hai & Japan, &c.	Den of Ailie	J. M. Co.	10, Aug.
V'ia, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	China	P. M. Co.	12, Aug.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle,	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Aug.
Tacoma & Portland	C. F. Lneiz	H. A. L.	15, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Pansia M.	O. S. K.	18, Aug.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	25, Aug.
Boston & New York	St. Egbert	D. & Co.	25, Aug.
Victoria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	8, Sept.
San Francisco, via Shanghai,	Monteagle	C. P. R.	9, Sept.
M'ia, Japan and Honolulu	Belgravia	H. A. L.	17, Sept.
Vanconver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Brasilia	H. A. L.	12, Oct.
Victoria, V'vor, S'tle & P'land (Or.)			

AUSTRALIA.

Fremantle	Onsang	B. & Co.	5, Aug.
Australian Ports	P. Waldemar	M. & Co.	8, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	14, Aug.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Bohemia	S. W. Co.	1, Aug.
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	China	S. W. Co.	1, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Vorwaerts	S. W. Co.	1, Aug.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	1, Aug.
Shanghai and Tsingtau	Chenan	B. & S.	1, Aug.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daigi M.	O. S. K.	2, Aug.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Jine-n M.	N. Y. K.	3, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tuebingen	M. & Co.	3, Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	4, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	4, Aug.
Shanghai	Shaohsing	B. & S.	4, Aug.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Sardinia	P. & O.	5, Aug.
S'hai, N'saki, Kobe & Yokohama	P. Alice	M. & Co.	5, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	7, Aug.
Kobe and Moji	Japan	D. S. Co.	8, Aug.
Kobe and Moji	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	9, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Cordillere	M. M. Co.	10, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	12, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	12, Aug.
Bombay via Singapore, etc.	Indo M.	O. S. K.	13, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Alesia	H. A. L.	14, Aug.
Jesselton, Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	15, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sithonia	H. A. L.	23, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Polynesien	M. M.	24, Aug.
Moji and Kobe	Banri M.	D. & Co.	6, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Liberia	H. A. L.	11, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Altmark	H. A. L.	18, Sept.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Sept.
Singapore, Mauritius and South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tibodas	J.O.J.L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tilatip	J.O.J.L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tikini	J.O.J.L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tijmah	J.O.J.L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijarem	J.O.J.L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tibodas	J.O.J.L.	Q. desp.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessel
Europe, Tsingtau, Australia, Japan, Philippines	Devanha, Michael, Jebben, Aldenham, China, Loongsang

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Vancouver on July 23rd, a.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE arrived Vancouver between 6 & 8 p.m. on July 26.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA left Yokohama between 2 & 4 p.m. July 31.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF INDIA left Shanghai at 9 p.m. on July 23, and was due to arrive at Nagasaki at noon on July 27.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA sailed from Yokohama on Wednesday, July 22, for Hongkong via Manila.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA will be despatched from this port at 1 o'clock p.m. on Sunday, August 2, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. EMPIRE left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin, Timor & Manila) on the 11th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on the 4th August.

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Port Darwin on 27th inst. for Hongkong via Zambouanga and Manila and may be expected to arrive here on or about 8th August.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. PRINCESS ALICE carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 8th inst. left Colombo on Sunday, the 26th inst. a.m. and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 5th August.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. YATSHING left Calcutta on the 22nd July, and is due at Hongkong on the 7th Aug.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. NAMSANG left Calcutta on the 26th July, and is due at Hongkong on the 11th Aug.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF AIRLIE left London on the 21st June, and is due at Hongkong on the 8th August.

The S. L. s.s. CARNARVONSHIRE from Vancouver is due at Hongkong on the 29th Aug.

The East Asiatic Co's. s.s. SIAM left Port Said on Monday the 13th inst. and may be expected here on or about 18th August.

The P. & O. s.s. SOCOTRA left Singapore for this Port on the 27th inst. at 5 p.m. and is due here on the 1st August, at noon.

The H. A. L. s.s. ANDALUSIA left Manila on the 30th July, a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 2nd August, a.m.

The N. D. L. Freight s.s. TUBINGEN left Singapore on the 29th July at 1 p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 4th August, at 6 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

27th July, to 2nd Aug., 1914.

High Water	Low Water
27th July	27th July
28th July	28th July
29th July	29th July
30th July	30th July
31st July	31st July
1st Aug.	1st Aug.
2nd Aug.	2nd Aug.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Demodocus, Br. s.s. 6,689, A.E. Dodd 13th inst.—Singapore, 7th inst. Gen.—Order.

Lyeemoo, Ger. s.s. 1,238, E. Abenahag, 13th inst.—Saigon, 10th inst. Rice—Chinese.

Sulsang, Br. s.s. 1,737, Simpson, 13th inst.—Freemantle, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Nelous, Br. s.s. 6,624, D. Macleann, 16th inst.—Singapore, 13th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Kanakkuk, Br. s.s. 2,593, T.J. Archbold, 17th inst.—Haiphong, Gen.—S. O. Co.

Skerries, Br. s.s. 2,953, 21st inst.—Java, 12th inst. Sugar—J. C. J. L.

Meadip Range, Br. s.s. 2,995, Foxworthy, 23rd inst.—Moji, 16th inst. Coal—O. & Co.

Onsang, Br. s.s. 1,757, Picknell, 22nd July—Java, 12th July, Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Anna, Norw. s.s. 1,017, A. Arntsen, 23rd inst.—Bangkok, 17th inst. Rice & Cotton—Chinese.

Haldia, Norw. s.s. 1,065, J. Jorgensen, 23rd inst.—Amoy, 22nd inst. Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Kwangse, Br. s.s. 1,302, G. J. Spink, 23rd inst.—Swatow, 22nd inst. Ballast—B. & S.

Siberia, Am. s.s. 18,000, A. Zeeber, 24th inst.—San Francisco, 23rd June, Gen.—P. M. Co.

Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,395, J. Jenkins, 25th inst.—Saigon, 21st inst. Rice—Chinese.

Hain Ching, Chinese, 1,420, D. S. Ross, 26th inst.—Tientsin, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Hug. Fr. s.s. 942, Cornilissen, 26th July—K. O. Wan, 25th July, Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Leksang, Br. s.s. 973, P. W. Ritchie, 26th July—Chafco, 20th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Shinsei Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,854, Tomomatsu, 27th July—Swatow, 24th July Cement Stone—Sunkai & Co.

Chiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,250, W. W. Green, 27th July—San Francisco, 27th June, Gen.—T. K. K.

Swanley, Br. s.s. 2,907, W. E. Stella, 27th July—Manila, Gen.—O. & Co.

C. Diederichsen, Ger. s.s. 774, H. Franzen, 27th July—Hobow, 28th July, Gen.—J. & Co.

Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,084, Y. Yamamoto, 27th July—Swatow, 28th July, Gen.—O. S. K.

Machew, Ger. s.s. 998, Cordan, 29th July—Hobow, 28th July, Rice—B. & S.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,092, W. G. G. Leask, 28th July—Manila, 25th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Aldenham, Br. s.s. 2,410, G. L. Smith, 30th July—Moji, 29th July, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

E. of Asia, Br. s.s. 8,883, S. Robinson, 29th July—Vancouver, 9th July, Gen.—C. P. R.

Indradoo, Br. s.s. 3,507, S. R. Evans, 29th July—New York, 12th June Gen. S. T. & Co.

Rubi, Am. s.s. 1,408, M. J. Miller, 29th July—Manila, 26th July, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Tijpansa, Dut. s.s. de Laage, 29th July—Batavia, 26th July, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Operation Cures Bad Boy.

Following the removal of a depression on his brain by an operation, John Gorman, 14 years old, known to child welfare workers as a habitual runaway, was

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1914.

THE WAR.

BRITISH DEMAND FOR COAL.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING AT BELGRADE.]

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 31.

The Admiralty has notified the Welsh coalowners that their entire output may be required for naval purposes. Reuter's correspondent at Belgrade, wiring on the 30th inst., states that the Austrians at eleven o'clock last night began a second attack on Belgrade and a heavy cannonade from monitors on the Sava river positions till two o'clock in the morning. Some buildings were damaged. The Serbian guns seldom replied. An Austrian gunboat was severely damaged.

An Austrian attempt to cross the river was repulsed by rifle and machine guns. Rifle fire continued till four o'clock in the morning. There were no Serbian losses.

A renewal of the attack was expected at noon.

Attempts by the Austrians to cross, save on the Danube, have been everywhere repulsed.

The despatch, which is apparently anterior to the official statement from Vienna of to-day, concludes by stating it is reported that the Austrians intend to bombard Belgrade.

TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegram arrived too late for insertion on Page 1.]

AVIATION.

RECORD OVERSEA FLIGHT.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 31.

The Norwegian Lieutenant, Graa, has aeroplaned from Oranien in Scotland to Stavanger, a distance of 320 miles, in 250 minutes.

This is the longest overseas flight yet accomplished.

EARL ROBERTS ON POLO.

Pilgrims' Lunch to English Team.

Lord Wimborne and the members of the victorious British polo team which has recently returned from America, were entertained by the Pilgrims' Club to a "Welcome Home" luncheon at the Savoy Hotel on July 1.

Earl Roberts presided, and all the members of the team—Captains Barrett, Chespe, Tomkinson, and Lockett—were present.

The company also included Lord Grenfell, the American Ambassador, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Dunsley, Lord Fairfax, Sir George Reid, Viscount Valentia, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Lieutenant-General Bethune, Mr. John Trail, General Sir Charles Douglas, Major-General Rawlinson, and Mr. Harry Brittain.

Mr. Brittain read the following cable he had received from Mr. George Wilson, chairman of the American Pilgrims:

Cheeriest greeting and heartiest felicitations as you welcome home and honour your splendid polo team which lifted the mug in such brilliant fashion. We join in your cheers for them. Their victory was well deserved.

In congratulating the men who brought back the cup, Earl Roberts said that every Englishman was intensely gratified at having the Polo Cup once more in our possession.

The matches had been fought with a determination to win and with a go which only those who understood the skill required of modern players and the terrific pace at which the game was now played could fully realise.

BILLIARDS.

Jordan Cup Competition, 1912.

A billiard handicap will be held at the Masonic Hall, Kowloon, for a cup kindly presented by Dr. G. P. Jordan, commencing 1st week in September. Entries close August 31, 1914. Intending competitors may sign their names on the lists at the Masonic Hall, Kowloon, the Zealand Lodge, and those in possession of the secretaries of various Lodges. The entrance fee is \$1.50, to be paid by September.

As this cup to be won outright is to be held twice, there will be a 1st and 2nd prize and also a prize for the highest break.

The handicappers are: Messrs. N. L. Bailton, W. T. Elson, and G. Gipsen.

No quarter was given or expected, and, as was only natural, considerable risks were run. It said much for the prowess and horsemanship of the players, and for the quality and training of ponies, that there had been no serious accidents during the International matches.

The Origin of the Game.
"Chugan—the ancient polo of the East—was," continued his lordship, "very different from the exciting game we now delight in watching. I first saw it on the borders of Tibet in 1854. It was played in a cramped valley, some fifty yards in length, and about half the width of this room. The terms were mounted on small, thick-set ponies that could not go faster than a slow amble; the sticks were heavy, clumsy-looking things, and the balls were much larger than those now used."

"Some years elapsed before polo was taken up in India—not, if I remember aright, until the 'sixties, and in this country not before the late seventies. It was brought over here by cavalry officers who had served in India, and, as was to be expected, it soon proved as popular with the civilian as with the soldier."

"The taste for polo soon spread to America, and in 1888 the late Captain John Watson—a connection and countryman of my own—was invited to take a team across the Atlantic to try conclusions with American players for the cup which you see here to-day. A series of matches had been arranged, but John Watson's team won the first two matches so easily at Newport that the rest of the tour was abandoned."

HONGKONG BANK CASE

Another Prisoner Charged.

In the Police Court, this afternoon, before Mr. J. E. Wood, Ribeiro, alias Richardson, who was brought from Colombo, was charged with forging two cheques purporting to be drawn by Lawrence Noel Leese, of the China Association, on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

—Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Gardiner appeared for the defendant.

It was pointed out that there was a further charge against the defendant of forging a letter of application for a cheque book, and Mr. Lewis asked for a week's remand.

Mr. Gardiner applied for bail, but this was refused, leave being given to the solicitor to make an application in chambers, in connection with the matter.

The defendant was remanded until Wednesday next.

Antonio Filomeno Remedios appeared this afternoon at the Police Court, and was formally remanded until Wednesday next on the charge of conspiring to defraud the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of divers sums of money.

Gutierrez, who was discharged in connection with the above charge yesterday afternoon, at the Police Court, and re-arrested, also came up at the Police Court.

There was nobody in charge of the case when it was first called on, and no police present. Mr. Lewis, however, put in an appearance before the matter was finally dealt with and explained that he was under the impression that the matter would only be formally dealt with and remanded.

Gutierrez was also remanded until the same date.

FOR GOODS SOLD.

In the Summary Court, this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, the Tang Shing Hop restaurant and the Kwong Tai firm, partners thereof, for the sum of \$135.77, being the amount due to the plaintiffs for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. E. M. Tozer appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defendants.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

IMPORTANT POSTAL NOTIFICATION.

The Post Office notifies that owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Europe, the public are advised to send their correspondence for the present either by the Canadian or Suez routes.

New Dentist.

By the Aki Maru there arrived in the Colony yesterday, a Doctor of Dental Surgery, in the person of Dr. Arthur Alfred de Carvalho, son of Mr. E. A. de Carvalho, a cashier in the Treasury, Hongkong. A graduate of the State University of California, he is also a member of the Supreme Chapter of Delta-Sigma-Delta, a most distinguished dental fraternity. Dr. A. de Carvalho also took the State Board of California's Examination, and obtained a diploma and the right to practise in the State of California. He has also taken other courses in U.S.A. from prominent specialists. Dr. Carvalho was educated first in England, and is well-known in the Colony as a former member of the V.R.C. and the Volunteers.

TO CHECK PLAGUE.

Precautions Taken in Many American Cities.

New Orleans, June 30.—State and city health authorities were active to-day preparatory to starting a big campaign for the extermination of rats, in order to prevent the spread of bubonic plague. Two cases of the disease have been recently discovered in the industrial home of the Volunteers of America in New Orleans. One man died, another is ill, and twenty-eight inmates of the place have been isolated.

With the home as a radius of a zone extending four blocks in every direction, the plans were for the construction of a concrete barrier around the entire area and for a rat drive towards the centre. Other barriers will be erected as the warfare progresses, so that when the final onslaught is made, every rodent within the infected area will have been destroyed.

Poison and traps will be used for the work of extermination, drain pipes will be screened to prevent the escape of a single rat, and every expedient of scientific rat-killing will be used to prevent spreading of infection to other parts of the city. Health authorities stated to-day that no further cases had been found.

Des Moines, Ia., June 30.—Boards of Health in cities along the Mississippi River were expected to take immediate action to-day to exterminate rats and to make bacteriological examinations of rats captured, in accordance with telegraphic requests sent out by Lafayette Higgins, sanitary engineer of the Iowa Board of Health. This action came after a warning to the State Board from Dr. Rupert Blue, of the National Board of Health at Washington, that cases of bubonic plague had developed at New Orleans. There is a fear that rats carrying plague germs may make their way north on steamboats.

Memphis, Tenn., June 30.—While no alarm is felt here regarding the bubonic plague situation in New Orleans, the local health authorities will take every precaution to prevent its introduction into Memphis. Infection from New Orleans by steamboat, it is said, is not probable as there are no boats plying between the two cities.

Examination of rats caught in the neighbourhood of the Mississippi River wharves, however, will be made by the city bacteriologist.

At the New York Quarantine station, it was said that extra precautions were to be taken against vessels entering this port from New Orleans. They will be allowed to proceed to their dock as usual to unload cargoes, but while there, rat guards must be installed to prevent the plague carriers making their way to shore. In addition, gangplanks must not be allowed to remain in position over-night unless a guard is placed at each of these points of exit to intercept any rats trying to leave the ship. When the cargo has been transferred, the vessel must be fumigated, an operation taking about six hours. It was said that the health officer would fumigate every vessel from New Orleans while the plague menace existed in that city.

Chinese Theatricals.

A theatrical performance took place yesterday evening at the Taiping Theatre, the proceeds being devoted to the Flood Relief Fund. The house was packed from top to bottom to witness the performances of the leading Chinese actors in the Colony. The performances will be continued until Sunday.

WEST RIVER FLOODS.

A Further Report by Mr. A. E. Wood.

We have received, through the courtesy of the Hon. the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, (the Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax) a further report by Mr. A. E. Wood on the conditions prevailing in the flooded West River Districts. Mr. Hallifax appends a note to the report stating that Mr. Wood, Mr. Chan Siu-ki and Mr. Lam Heng-lan are leaving for Canton to make such arrangements as may be found necessary for the supply and distribution of fir-poles and hemp-bags according to the suggestions in the report. It is proposed that the whole work should be divided between the various charities concerned, and that Hongkong should begin with the Ko In District, which appears to be one of those most disastrously affected by the floods. The precise division of the districts and the work to be done in each by the various charitable bodies will be settled at a meeting to be held in Canton.

The report is as follows:—

The West River situation is briefly thus:—

- a. The distress is real, and will continue for four months, till the 2nd. crop is ripe.
- b. But it is not acute, and will diminish as employment can be found in the fields.
- c. The distress has been, and is being greatly alleviated by the excellent work of the Chinese themselves—Government, merchant bodies, and individuals.
- d. The urgent thing now is to build what are known as the "autumn barricades," i.e. temporary banding of the breaches in the embankments, for the protection of the 2nd. crop. Actual repairs cannot be carried out till winter, when the land is dry.

Our chief care now should be to help with these autumn barricades. A rough official estimate of the cost for Ko Yin district is \$180,000, but these figures cannot be relied upon: they are almost certainly too high. I expect, however, in a few days to have trustworthy information of the work necessary in this district, i.e. measurements of all the breaches and a calculation of the materials necessary. The materials used are fir-poles, hemp-bags, and earth. Rice must be supplied to the workmen by way of wages. Fir-poles cost about 42 cents apiece and are to be bought in Wuchow. Hemp-bags can be bought in Hongkong at about 14 cents each. Earth must be obtained locally. Rice (to the amount of 134,000 catties) has been supplied especially for this purpose and this district by the Canton Relief Society. We can therefore best help by supplying fir-poles and hemp-bags. From Shiu Hing I shall be able to requisition materials, (and also, as occasion arises,) rice for distribution, and to see that they are delivered into the right hands. Co-operation with the Chinese officials and the Canton Relief Society is essential in order to ensure that the work really gets done. They wished to have all funds amalgamated and administered through a joint committee on which Hongkong representatives would serve; but they are now prepared to co-operate with us on our own lines. I suggest, then, that the T.W.H. directors be asked at once to arrange for the purchase of 10,000 poles in Wuchow, and 20,000 hemp-bags in Hongkong. This will give us a practical start. By the time they are delivered at Shiu Hing, I can be there to receive them, and to make a further requisition.

I append a further note on the general situation:—

YARN REPORT.

Great Excitement in the Market.

Messrs. Pollishwalla and Kotwall, in their report dated July 31, state:—

Our last report was issued on the 18th ult. despatched per s.s. Asaye, on the 18th ult.

Great excitement has prevailed in our market in the past fortnight owing to the rapid fall in the rupee exchange, but the volume of business transacted has been quite small, amounting in all to some 2,800 bales.

These poor sales are not due to lack of demand, but owing to the importers having had to advance their rates in proportion to the fall in rupees, to which the country buyers have not yet responded. In the meantime, the dealers are reaping some benefit from this position, in that they have been enabled to advance their prices by \$2 to \$3 per bale and thus dispose of some of their previous holdings.

The closing tone is steady, both here and in Bombay.

Unsold stocks, 62,000 bales.

Sold but undelivered in the godown and to arrive 46,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail str. Delta and extra str. Bombay Maru from Bombay, and str. Diners from Calcutta have brought in 6,000 bales for Hongkong and 800 bales for Shanghai.

Local Mill.—Sales of 1,800 bales have been effected at the following rates:—10s, \$113/118; 12s, \$121; 16s, \$128; 20s, \$136.

Shanghai.—This market is reported steady.

Japanese Yarn.—No sales. Prices in Japan are much higher than those ruling here. Quotation:—Seta No. 20 at \$150, and Yellow Chosa No. 20 at \$141.

Raw Cotton.—No sales for Bengal or Chinese. Stocks, 2,000 bales Bengal and 9100 Chinese. Quotation, Bengal at \$22 to \$27, Chinese at \$25 to \$29 per picul.

Old Gunboat for Commerce. San Francisco, July 2.—The old gunboat Manila, a prize of the Spanish War, which for fifteen years has lain in the mud flats above the Mare Island navy yard, was towed to San Francisco yesterday to be repaired for the peaceful pursuits of commerce. When it was brought here from the Philippines the Manila was used as a prison ship.

Subsidence of a high tide recently let the vessel on a mud bank, and there it remained until it was dragged into deep water and turned over to representatives of its New Orleans purchaser.

1. The Chinese authorities propose to institute cheap sale of rice for four months. This is a difficult proposition, and one that Hongkong should not touch. If relief rice is needed, we should give it free. The proposal, however, shows that the people are not expected to be so very badly off.
 2. They also propose to make grants of money to individual families whose houses are ruined. They estimate \$500,000 under this head for the whole distressed area. This again is not a project to which Hongkong should devote its funds.
 3. The winter (i.e. permanent) repairs will be a costly affair. When the time comes, we may be able to help in this respect.
- (Sd) A. E. WOOD.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1914.

COVENT GARDEN

Details of New Scheme of Ownership.

Six months have elapsed, says the Financial Times, since it was first announced in December last that Mr. Harry Mallaby-Deeley, M.P., had acquired the whole of the Duke of Bedford's Covent Garden estate for a sum running into several million pounds. When this news first got abroad there were many who doubted whether an out-and-out sale had taken place, and whether, as a matter of fact, the Duke of Bedford had in reality parted with his interest in the property. The period which has since elapsed, coupled with certain facts that have gradually come to light, enables the matter to be now set out in clearer perspective than has hitherto been possible.

In the first place, it may be stated that the Duke of Bedford is intent upon the achievement of a programme which, while providing for the rebuilding of a large portion of the property, will enable those tenants in a position to entertain such a proposition either to become their own landlords or, alternatively, to carry on their businesses in modernised premises. As regards Covent Garden Market, there is no intention of removing this great mart or of interfering with its operations; no leases have been cancelled during the past half-year, except, it may be, in one or two isolated cases under conditions customary in connection with such matters; that is to say, no tenant has been turned out or disturbed as a result of the scheme upon which the Duke of Bedford and Mr. Mallaby-Deeley have been at work.

The recent introduction of the name of Sir Joseph Beecham into this matter relates, mainly, to the Covent Garden Theatre and certain surrounding land, but may include eventually the entire estate. The theatre premises will undoubtedly be transferred to the ownership of the man whose name is so intimately connected with the home of grand opera in this country, while it is understood that Sir Joseph Beecham may be prepared to act in a combined commercial-philanthropic capacity for the benefit of those who wish to purchase their own freeholds, but are not in a position to do so immediately. It is probable that in this manner a very large proportion of the area will come under Sir Joseph's control, at any rate for many years to come. The chief object aimed at by all concerned is, however, while taking steps to rebuild such portion of the districts as may call for reconstruction, to preserve to the tenants, both large and small, whatever rights of precedence they may possess to the continued occupation of the sites they now hold, and with which in many cases their names have been associated for generations past. It is quite correct, therefore, to say that the negotiations now in progress represent several millions of money, but to assert that any particular individual interest is purchasing the property on bloc is another matter, a more accurate statement being that a sort of trusteeship is under consideration, which, while doing away with a great deal of slum property, is destined to preserve to the present inhabitants a claim to prior consideration for accommodation in the new buildings which will eventually be created.

No Meeting.

The football meeting announced to take place at the R.E. Theatre last night was not held.

E. W. HAMILTON,
Secretary, Sanitary Board

TO SAIL.

Regular Steamship Service
Proposed Sailing from Hongkong
For NEW YORK
s.s. "ST. EGBERT" (on or about
25th August)

For Freight and further in-
formation apply to
"GLEN LINE"
Agents,
Hongkong, July 28th, 1914.

(McGREGOR, GOW & Co.) Ltd.

For London & Antwerp
The s.s. "GLENLOCHY"

(Capt. E. J. Stallard)
The steamer will be despatched
for the above ports on or
about 10th August 1914.

Saloon passage Hongkong to
London £40.
For freight or passage, apply
to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Agents,
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

THE AMERICAN & ORIENT
AL LINE.

For Boston and New York via
Suez Canal.

(With liberty to call at the
Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"ROYAL PRINCE."
Captain Coull, will be despatched
as above on Wednesday, the 5th
August.

This Steamer has excellent
accommodation for a limited
number of Saloon passengers.
For freight and passage apply
ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co.
General Agents.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship
"BENVENUE"

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 5th
August will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 12th Aug.,
or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Go-
dows, where they will be ex-
amined on the 5th August, at
11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 29th July, 1914.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

CONSIGNEES

From EUROPE.

THE HAL Steamship

"HOLSATIA."

Capt. E. Deimat, having ar-
rived, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their goods
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Company, Limited,
whence delivery may be obtained
against Bills-of-Lading counter-
signed by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried
on unless notice to the contrary
be given to-day.

All claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date they
cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the Godowns
and all Goods remaining undeliv-
ered after the 30th inst., will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged goods must be left in the
Godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on the 30th inst., at 9.30
a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

This steamer brings on cargo—
ex s.s. "Lisbeth" from Stockholm
"Damen" from Rotterdam
"Jari" from O. carshamn
"Germania" from Göteborg
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE
Hongkong Office,
Hongkong, 24th July, 1914.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

s.s. "SIBERIA"

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to send
in their Bills of Lading for coun-
tersignature and take immediate
delivery of cargo from the Com-
pany's godown at West Point.
Cargo will be landed immediately
at consignees' risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered
Monday, July 27th, 1914 at
noon will be subject to landing
charges and if undelivered Friday
July 31st 1914 at noon will be
subject to both landing and
storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise dam-
aged cargo will be examined at
the above Company's godown at
West Point July 31st, 1914 at
10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained
unless accompanied by short
delivery note or list of exceptions
taken at the time of delivery to
consignees and signed for and on
behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or
before August 31st, 1914, other-
wise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent,
Hongkong, July 24th, 1914.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates

at
SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling
for bunker coal exclusively are
exempt from all shipping dues
and charges.

A BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

Monday the 3rd August being a Public
Holiday the Post Office will be open from
8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary
correspondence and one collection of
letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be en-
tirely closed.

Owing to the unsettled state of affairs
in Europe the public are advised to send
their correspondence for the present
either by the Canadian or the Suez routes.

The Anhuai, with the Mail from
London (via Siberia) of Saturday, the
11th inst. (delayed by typhoon) is due to
arrive here on Sunday the 2nd August.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Anhuai, 2nd August.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Shanghai & N. China—Per BOHEMIA,
1st Aug. 5 p.m.

Hohow—Per JOHANNES, 31st inst. 5 p.m.

Amoy—Per HONG WAN, 31st inst. 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Tsingtau—Per M. JESSEN, 1st Aug. 8 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia,
Tasmania & New Zealand via
Port Darwin—Per ALDEN-
HAM, 1st Aug. 10 a.m.

Swatow—Per STENTOR, 1st Aug. 10 a.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Ad-
elaide, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt, and Europe via
Brindisi, (Late Letters 11 a.m.)
to noon. Extra Postage 10
cents (Supplementary mail on
board up to the time fixed for
departure of the mail, Extra
Postage 10 cents) Letters
posted in all the Pillar Boxes
in time for the first clearance
will be included in this contract
mail. The Parcel mail will be
closed on Friday the 31st July,
5 p.m.—Per DEVANHA, 1st
Aug. 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, 1st Aug. 1 p.m.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Yokohama—Per CHINA, 1st Aug. 1 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per KUMAKURA M., 1st Aug. 1 p.m.

Swatow, Wei-hai-wei, Choofoo & Tientsin—Per CHIPSING, 1st Aug. 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 1st Aug. 5 p.m.

[To make connection with the Tien-
tsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai
Br. P.O. at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday the 6th
Aug.]

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Yokohama—Per CHINA, 1st Aug. 1 p.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Aki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,002, J. Noma, 30th
July—Shanghai, 25th July, Gen.—S. W.
—N. Y. K.

Chenan, Br. s.s. 1,354, W. L. Jones, 31st
July—Shanghai, 25th July, Gen.—S. W.
—B. & S.

China, Aus. s.s. 2,971, Quorovich, 30th July—
Singapore, 24th July, Gen.—S. W.
—B. & S.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 729, Ch. Le. Chevalier, 31st
July—Haiphong, 29th July, Gen.—
—A. R. Marty.

Helen, Ger. s.s. 971, Jessen, 30th July—
Swatow, 29th July, Gen.—J. &
—C.

Hongwan, I. Br. s.s. 2,050, Mason, 30th
July—Singapore, Gen.—Order.

Loehum, Ger. s.s. 1,908, W. Taubert, 30th
July—Swatow, 29th July, Rice—
B. & S.

Minnesota, Am. s.s. 20,718, Garlick, 30th
July—Manila, 29th July, Gen.—
—N. Y. K.

Tsintau, Ger. s.s. 1,002, J. Haynes, 30th
July—Bangkok, 29th July, Gen.—
B. & S.

Seang Bee, Br. s.s. 3,784, J. Travis, 30th
July—Singapore, 26th July, Gen.—
—Chinese.

Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s. T. Hamada, 30th
July—Manila, 27th July, Gen.—
—O. B. K.

Teucer, Br. s.s. 5,809, Yarwood, 31st July—
Manila, 28th July, Gen.—B. &
—S.

Wimbledon, Br. s.s. 2,954, Cantell, 30th
July—Ching-wan-tao, Coal—D.
—C.

DEPARTED.

July 30.

Unkel Maru for Chimu (Korea)
Tiki for Kobe via Shanghai
Kaijo Maru for Foshow via Swatow
Malay Maru for B. m. bay via Singapore
Huei for Haiphong via K. C. Wan
Yei Maru for Hongkong
Luchow for Shanghai
Bonvenue for Yokohama via Nagasaki
Dela for Shanghai

July 31.

Helene for Hoehow and Toura
S. Rickmers for Canton

July 31.

Anna for Bangkok
Chenan for Canton
Hongwan I for Singapore via Amoy
Hainan for Foshow via Swatow
Hainan for Tientsin
Hainan for Canton
Stentor for Liverpool via Singapore

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